NOTES ON NEW BOOKS.

TRAVELS IN THE UNITED STATES, &c. during 1849 end 1850. By the Lady EMELIER STUART WORTLEY : pp. 463. Harper and Bros., New York.

gard to their animadversions. That we have as a nation been excessively affected with some such cutaneous sensibility as that which the poet imputes to us, cannot, it is imagined, be truthfully denied, and we only wish that the evil it indicates was merely "skin deep," either in its causes or against the "mother country" than all the memories of hard-fought battle-fields or ensanguined seas, and, by intensifying the feeling of a separate and disthan all the memories tinctive nationality, have created an estrangement more lasting, and a hostility more virulent, than all the political animosity which has found expression in temporary embargoes and Congressional denun-ciations à la Senator Allen. Whether this sensitiveness, which has assumed an almost morbid type, be worthy of a great and independent nation, we shall not pause to inquire, though surely, in a land whose history and watchword is "Progress," we may safely leave the refutation of all unjust calumnies and false aspersions to time, which the Greek philosopher asserted to be the wisest of all things. Is it becoming in a "great people" to be so unduly solicitous with regard to what blue-stocking spinsters or account the same store or account to the same store sters or copyright-hunting authors may say about us behind our backs? Shall we make our self-respect dependant upon a European appreciation of our national worth—we, whose President a few years ago spoke in his annual message in terms the most patronizing of Europe, as "that important and influential quarter of the globe!" One would rather suspect Brother Jonathan of being but a parcenu in the society of nations, were it for nothing but the pother he makes about those who dispute his pretensions. What should he care if a few petty scribblers, in order to be facetious, amuse mselves in drawing his caricature rather than his portrait "A man's a man for a' that." To confess the truth, we, as a people, have too much of national vanity, and too little of national pride—that noble pride which still swells the bosom of a Spaniard, and which made the old Egyptian monarch say from his tomb, "If you would know how great I am,

That European tourists in the United States have availed themselves of the "traveller's privilege" to an unwonted extent, we admit; that the language of contumely and invective has been exhausted; that the capabilities of our vernacular tongue have been sorely tried in its terms of satire, we do not dispute. Still, if we are the puissant nation we boast ourselves to be every Fourth of July, why should we heed the studied superciliousness of titled officials, or the petulant spleen of nervous old ladies, terribly afflicted with "the vapors," or the mendacious " notes" of peripatetic novelists,

And solid lying much renowned

Because foreign travellers have shown that they can lie like quack medicine, may be a good reason for treating them with their deserved contempt, but certainly should not stir our stomachful indignation or start us from our propriety. This propensity for fibbing has not been peculiar to English voyagers in our country ; their fictions have differed from those of others, in the infusion of national animosity that makes about us-always excepting the philosophical De Tocqueville—his narrative has all the charm of innocent, though not

the Table Rock at Niagars, and—"According to a smooth rock below—broke mething—"e an arm! If we have not yet met with this passage in the life of the veracious Viscount, as detailed in the "Mémoires d'Outre-Tombe," swells into the semblance of a nosegay in print. Such i we suppose it must be because "dead men tell no tales." menon evinced by this penchant for the fictitious than that of ed for publication. Witness the letters of Pope. The col-Lord Bacon, who asserts that the "mixture of the lie doth loquial ease that constitutes the charm of a letter rarely fails ever give pleasure;" or perhaps it may be found in the same to be smothered in its recension for the public eye. Yet her cause which inclines the amiable authorses the title of whose narrative of adventure in the United States, and in Mexic book we have placed at the head of our columns to exculpate the and South America, is highly interesting, and her book, we lical expression. In a great country, with great valleys, and the following extracts: great rivers, and great mountains, says she, it is all petty malice and jealousy which make people complain of our exaggerated phrases and ideas. "What would be exaggeration other countries is here the simplest moderation, and in all probability lags behind the reality."

And yet the desire which we Americans cherish to have Englishmen think well of us, and write kindly about us, is, after all, what Mr. Weller would call an "amiable weakness." It is the yearning of a child who has been the father of his own manhood towards the mother from whose home he has wandered, but towards whom memory and the instincts of natural affection still revert with fond retrospection. While there is nothing that the American heart more instinctively loathes than a state of colonial vassalage or political subserviency to Great Britain, yet there are international ties and sympathies that bind us more strongly to England than to any other country. We can with better grace, and at a smaller sacrifice too, play the cavalier with "republican" France or imperial Austria than with "Old England"—not, forsooth, sacrifice too, play the cavalier with "republican" France or imperial Austria than with "Old England"—not, forsooth, that we are "muckle afeard" of her, but simply because, like a dutiful child, we do not wish to hurt her feelings! A common religion and a common language, a community in part of liberty and law, of glory in the past and destiny in the future, compose a tie of union which neither lapse of time nor interval of space has as yet availed to sever. Towards England we must ever look as the hearthstone of our race—

A popular writer of our own times has pronounced

pentis cunabula nostra.

"good sentiment" that no American should wish to trace his ancestry further back than the revolutionary war. For ourselves, we are unwilling to accept any such a truncated history or novue homo extraction as would be implied in cutting off the huge trunk, and taking to ourselves the few twigs only of our great genealogical tree that have sprouted since 1776. We are unwilling to sunder those ties of a common ancestry which give us a right to exult in the fame of British statesmen and heroes, of British poets and philosophers, as our own. While we are not disposed "to go the length" with those old English chroniclers that trace our ancestral pedigree down to Magog the grandson of Noah; or while we do not claim with Lazius that our Saxon fathers were a "part of the fatal relics of Troy;" or with that other old historiographer believe that Alexander the Great was a veritable Saxon in kith and kin; yet we are disposed not to hold lightly and give up for a figment the reflected glory of the names that il lustrate British annals—the mitis sapientia of Alfred; the martial renown of Marlborough; the creative genius of Shakspeare ; the inductive philosophy of Bacon. It being historically demonstrable that the grand principles of our civil conate not the indigenous product of American soil, we would prefer to regard them as our heritage rather than confees to the grand larceny of having purloined them.

It was a fancy both of the elder and the later Plate the soul which for a time tabernacles in man had once a preexistence in another and a higher sphere, and that those inner cognitions which lie deep in our individual consciousness, a well as the innate intuitions that compose the grandeur and the mystery of our being, were but reminiscences of the life which it had led in the far-off eyric from which it sprang. the mystery of our being, were but res And so too of the soul that informs our body politic-the natura naturans of our political system-we may say, in the language of a poetic Platonia

The Soul that rises with us, our life's star, Hath had elsewhere its setting And cometh from afar : Not in entire forgetfulness, And not in utter nakedness, But trailing clouds of glory do we come.

Constitution as those relating to the privilege of habeas cor-Coleridge, somewhere in his "Table Talk," pus, bills of attainder, ex post facto laws, and such like, exing through the United States, observes "it is a great pity the Americans are so thin-skinned" with re-

in the Parliaments of a later day; our ancestors too were among the stout retainers that rallied around the Barons of "Merrie England" at Runnymede; our ancestors glowed "Merrie England" at Runnymede; our ancestors glowed with christian indignation at the voice of the martial anchorite of Amiens, and charged with headlong valor amid the "sacramental host that Richard of the lion heart led against Paynim knight and infidel." Our ancestors fought under the Black Prince at Poictiers, and their clothyard arrows darkened the air at Crecy and Agincourt; they triumphed with the Scots over the "malignants" at Marston Moor, and under Cromwell routed perfidious Charles at Naseby; they consolidated English liberty under William and Mary; and they too most consolidated English liberty under William and Mary; and they too might under the floral delights that swait him. Miles before you are whirled into the bowery, flowery, country-like town of Jales, you rejoice in the far-floating odors of its crowding orange groves; and what a seeme enchants you! Fields of living emerald and chrysopraine; woods bathed in the beauty of blossoms, the starry orange bowers emulating the snows of plication of the sacramental and chrysopraine; woods bathed in the beauty of blossoms, the starry orange bowers emulating the snows of plication of the sacramental and chrysopraine; woods bathed in the beauty of blossoms, the starry orange bowers emulating the snows of plication of the sacramental and chrysopraine; woods bathed in the beauty of blossoms, the starry orange bowers emulating the snows of plication of the sacramental and chrysopraine; woods bathed in the beauty of blossoms, the starry orange bowers emulating the snows of plication of the starry orange bowers emulating the snows of sunny hills; lordly looking hacierada, with their white walls spark-ling like spotless alabaster; and tanged maxes of vernal delights that swait him. Miles before you are whired into the bowery, flowery, country-like town of Jales, or the form of the far flowers, flowers, country-like town of Jales, or the form of the flowers of orange or contents you! I field of the slowers of orange or contents you! I field of the slowers of o effects. The sneering persiflage of a Trollope, and the Black Prince at Poictiers, and their clothyard arrows darkthe studied depreciation of a Basil Hall, have done more to embitter the popular mind of America
more to embitter the popular mind of America
the Scots over the "malignants" at Marston Moor, and under read the old chronicles, and melted over the "Confessio

consoriousness of British tourists with the philosophic equa-Frenchman, says a recent letter-writer of the "Journal des Debats," is always resigned to be considered in England as a sort of wonder in the animal kingdom. Neither have we always been very fortunate in the precise personages that have taken it upon themselves to make report concerning us; for travellers of the cockney order at home, like the Fauxs and Fearons, are not noted for that retirement of manner which would be likely to win for them the most desirable acquaintances when abroad, not to say any thing about a certain lit tleness of mind that seems peculiar to the species, and which must forever incapacitate the gentry of English cockneydom as reporters on any thing beyond the purlieus of London. Of late, however, our transatiantic kinsfolk have become wonlerfully complaisant. The praise which Mrs. MAURY bestowed upon us was almost enough to make us blush, even though modesty may not be exactly our predominant national feeling; and now we have, reprinted in our own country, the feeling: and now we have, reprinted in our own country, the under the earth—witness poetical tailors like Alton Locke, Travels of the Lady Worrsey, not to mention "The and "sea-changed" mermaids like Undine—it is quite refresh-Glimpses of the Great Western Republic," by Lieut. Colonel ARTHUR CUNSINGHAME, which have not yet been, and perhaps will not be, republished "across the water." Each of titles we have placed above are among the latest issues from these latter works is abundantly laudatory, especially the Lady the press of Appleten & Company, New York; and whatever EMELINE'S. The idea one forms of this sprightly lady in reading her letters-for her book purports to have been compiled from letters to friends at home—is of a most determined travel. er, who shrinks from none of the difficulties and desagremens incident to travel, by " flood or field," and alike in her tribulations de voyage, and in the observation she makes on men and things, seems imbued with a benignant optimism that would do honor to Candide. Where other tourists have seen nothing to admire, her eyes have been opened to the discov-ery of beauties. The Mississippi, which Mr. Dickens found so monotonous and wearisome from its flat banks and interminable border of dense forests, she found "enchanting." An old grandmamma, whom she met on a steamboat at Louis ville, and who would have thrown the delectable Mrs. Trollope into a convulsion, seems to have elicited from Ladv Emeline a kindly interest, for the dame being "proper skeary aboard of steaming boats,' and much 'worritted' by a broa of badly spoild children,' " our amiable authoress " took quite a liking to the worthy soul, and pitied her much for her 'skearyness,' and for the kicks and cuffs of her insubordinate them smack rather of slander. When the Frenchman writes grand-children." The relation of master and slave, that shocked so greatly the sensibilities of the holy Miss Harriet Martineau, seems not to have awakened a similar losthing in Lady over scrupulous gossip. Who, for instance, has forgotten the adventure of the Viscount Chateaubriand, which he so vivid-described as coulcur de rose, not even excepting the "sable ly records in his "Recollections of America"-how he fell off fry " and the " rates roly-police" that were paraded in their

swells into the semblance of a nesegay in print. Such is generally the case when letters are recalled from those to nacives for their indulgence in terms of hyperbo- doubt not, will be a popular one in our country. We append

"In Boston the gentlemen look like gentlemen, not because they have lemon-colored kid gloves or Parisian boots,
but from their whole air and manner. As to being merely
well-dressed, in the cost-and-quality-ef-material sense of the
word, that almost every body is. A mob in the United
States is a mob in broadcioth. If we may talk of a rabble in
a republic, it is a rabble in black silk waistcoats (the favorite
wear among certain classes in America) and well brushed
hats. Therefore to look really like a gentleman in the United
States depends in nowise on the clothes, but entirely on the
wearer; and the tailor has less to do with manufacturing a
sentleman here than in perhaps any other part of the world. wearer; and the tailor has less to do with manufacturing a gentleman here than in perhaps any other part of the world. For in all other countries you are a little assisted to the conclusion, unwittingly, by the dress, but here not in the least; you must judge wholly by Fair noble et distingué, or the reverse, of the individual.

"It is very seldom you see any equestrians in these northern cities. Every body chooses to make the markets."

their Irish nurses or their graceful mammas. Little America is, unhappily, generally only grown-up America seen through a telescope turned the wrong way. The one point, perhaps, in which I most concur with other writers on the United States is there being no real child-like children here. United States is there being no real child-like children here. The little creatures, looking all the time every thing that is infantine and unsophisticated, will read novels and newspapers for hours together, and the little boys will give you their opinion dictatorily enough occasionally; and the little girls 'talk toilet' and gossip, and descant on the merits of the last French novel, or the eligibility of such a parti for a husband for such a lady, or on the way Mrs. So-and-so misconducts her household affairs, and spends money at Newport or Saratoga springs; and so far this is not pleasing to our English tastes."

From a work which is more than half devoted to a des tion of Mexico, Cuba, and South America, it would be har y fair to give extracts selected only from the parts relating the United States. We therefore add the following as a specimen of Lady Emeline's style and descriptive powers. Sh is describing the descent from Perote along the mountain

heights in Mexico: "The high mountain chain to the north of the pase turn "The high mountain chain to the north of the pass turns eastward, and is continued on to the Gulf Mexico, in parallel lines of ridges, on the heights of which the traveller's eye looks down, and that eye might also see confusedly beautiful, wild, and solitary dells among the hills, and the sombre black region of lava and dwarfed and ragged pines that he is leaving, and wilderness after wilderness of beauty that he is approaching nearer and nearer to; and from the creat of some of the hills looking to the south the article meants. proacting nearer and nearer to; and from the crest of some of the hills, looking to the south, the awful majesty of the Mountain of the Star, (Orizaba,) its dezzling brow crowned with unchangeable resplendence, till it seemed to have a brighter daylight of its own. Let him look behind him and see the white frost like a faint sprinkling from the snows of the Coffre, blanching the funereal foilage of the solemn branches of pine and the beds of gloomy lava; and let him look before him and mark the groves of oranges, the cornfields, the gardens of roses, and the palm—daughter of the sun—and thrice ten thousand flowering and blooming trees. There laughs a leaping brook—lustrous, fresh, and clear—as if all the roses had shed all their diamond dews to form its fairy tream, and it rolled tinted and blushing with their reflections. And here a forest of labyrinthine bowers makes a warm and slowing darkness of flower-chadows—zones after zones, re-tions after regions, expanse after expanse, are stretching at

"Not the world, but many worlds, seem to be outspread in boundless magnificence before us; for it is so seldom you think of the single earth, mingling in one transcendent unity one conjunction of almost antagonizing elements and proper ties, all the diversities, all the conflicting extremes it possesses that when you behold them thus displayed, in one overpower ing consummate burst of triumph, and in the most stapendout and imposing way, you seem entering on a new state of existence and imposing way, you seem entering on a new state of existence on a fresh stage of being, and can hardly believe that these wonders, crowded, heaped, precipitated, and concentrated (each separate beauty, each different display of grandeur,

not see that the British Constitution lies at its basis,; that it implies a MASWA CHARTA and a common law, with all the rights that have been won from arbitrary power by stalwart. These varieties, so accumulated and agglemerated, seem to be Barons under John, and the Parliamentarians that resisted Charles I. and deposed James II? Where do we find the origin and the usus loquends of such provisions in our National other, seems a vision of many creations, and the boundary—which however are successful. megnificence, but only a continuation along whi ing, straining eye appears to travel into eterni glorious immeasurable ocean. With such a sp mingled are the blossomy treasures; it seemed like solid masses of blooms. Amantis" of "gentle Gower," and followed the Pilgrims in the Canterbury Tales of Chaucer; they laughed at Falstaff, and wept over Desdemona; they read the "Holy Book" in the quaint old version of Tyndale and of Wickliffe, and the Bible that we this day read is still called "King James's Bible."

Such being the relations we bear to England and the Eng-Such being the relations we bear to England and endure the lish, it can hardly be expected that we should endure the conserviousness of British tourists with the philosophic equations. In the content of the c melting in multitudinous splendor—it is but a variege of the all but endless growths of nature in these reg

This morceau was written by a mo children, her travelling companions of how many more we know not. The fancy of Burke grew more vivid and exuberant as he advanced in years; it may be so also

1. Passages in the Life of Mrs. Margaret Mailland, of Sunnyside. 2. Home is Home. 3. Sunbeams and Shadows.

In these latter days, when works of fiction are so abundant as plentiful and as cheap as blackberries and when the imagination has nearly exhausted its fertility in peopling the realms of fancy with characters unlike any we have ever conceived as dwelling on the earth beneath, or in the waters under the earth—witness poetical tailors like Alton Locke, and "sea-changed" mermaids like Undine—it is quite refreshing to read about men and women that seem to be made of the same flesh and blood as ourselves. The novels whose titles we have placed above are among the latest issues from the press of Appleten & Company, New York; and whatever in this department receives their imprimatur enjoys an a priori right to a perusal for other ends than the felony of killing time. We have not much respect for the "paper cover literature," and we are glad therefore that the publishers have given us the above mentioned volumes in such a tasteful binding. As it is not our custom to do criticism by wholesale, or, like Sydney Smith, to write on books we have not read, (because reading them prejudices a fellow so,) we must confine our remarks for the present to the work first realms of fancy with characters unlike any we have ever conmust confine our remarks for the present to the work first named above. The show-cards in the windows of the bookstores do not say more than is true when they pronounce it a "most delightful book." Its style has a quaint old Scottish naiveté, that to all lovers of unsophisticated naturalness and of a genial bonhommic is really charming, while there are of a genial bonhommic is really charming, while there are scattered through the book occasional touches of pathos and strokes of quiet humor that shine in the narrative like "glints in the face of a bairn." After reading the autobiography of Miss Maitland, of Sunnyside—for the maiden "Leddie" is styled Mrs. in compliment to the maturity of her years—we feel that we are well acquainted with the writer, as well as her maid Jenny and her adopted protégé. Burrowstown, and the Manse of Pasturelands, Lilliesfield, and Oakenshaw have in our memories a "local habitation and a name."

The picture which it unfolds of Scottish life, while it has its "lights and shadows," is drawn rather from the softer and gentler features that enter into the Caledonian haracter; and the more always interest that the can persuade himself to renounce his faith in it as a veracious history of the "lane woman at Sunnyside."

Col. Farmour,—This cantlanean was recentled.

Col. Farmont.—This gentleman was recently at Los Angeles, where he arrived by way of Tulare Lake, early in the present month. He was engaged with a company in purchasing cattle for the San Joaquin Valley, and was to have started about this time with a drove of from 4,000 to 5,000 head. We understand he has a contract for supplying with beeves the Indian tribes of the south, with whom treaties have been made by Col. Barbour, Indian Commissioner.

It is a point in their favor. Their credulity and curiosity take the form of a powerful wish to be astonished themselves. Why should they be excluded from a land of wonders which others are permitted to enter? The first step is now taken. They are ready for the sacrifice, which various motives concur to render agreeable. They We also learn that Col. F. was in excellent health and spirits. and had determined to withdraw entirely to his private purmits ._ Pacific Nesns

A LARGE CARGO OF CHIMESE.-The British ship Henrietta, Capt. Oatts, was entered at the San Francisco cur house on Tuesday. She is last from Hong Kong, and brings 223 Chinese passengers, a list of whom is before us. What a collection of Amunes, and Atings, and Achovs! Of the 223 names, 190 commence with the letter A, usually terminating with a g or a v. and in every instance two syllables in length. But the most singular circumstance connected with this cargo of Celestials is, that out of the whole number 221 are shoemakers, one a doctor, and one a merchant. There is Afong, Allung, Auchung, Ampung, Andedoddledung, Apung, Chingehung, Ranching, and a host of other bloods, who smile with their new-moon eyes as though the world was made of rainbows, and a "haw haw" the chief end of man .- Alta California.

The late rumored battle in Havti between the Dominicar and Haytiens is now ascertained to be a fabrication, and promulgated with a view of drawing adventurers from the United States to aid the Dominicans. Intelligence to the 20th of July, received from Hayti, of a reliable character warrants this conclusion.

THE FRENCH FRIGATE AT NEW YORK .- The French frigate Mogador, as has already been stated, put into New York a day or two ago for repairs, he ving lost her three topmasts in a dreadful hurricane which sae experienced on the night of the 27th ultimo. The Courrier des Etats Unis regrets this disaster the less, as it has occasioned a visit among us of one of the most worthy commanders of the French navy, and one of the Saest ships of the fleet. The Mogador. as the Courrier states, is commanded by Capt. Laurencin and is a frigate of the first rank, provided with a double os cillating engine of 550 horse power, and carrying four Paixhan guns of 80 pounds, and sixteen 36-pounders. She is manned by 400 men, and is distinguished for the most perfect discipli-Her staff counts at least 18 officers, and she is on the whole calculated to impress American citizens with a high opinion of the personnel and materiel of the French marine.

The Mogador has been stationed in the Antilles abo year, and has been relieved by the Asmodée. She left Havana on the 18th of July for France, and was about 300 leagues N. W. of the Bermudas, on the night of the 27th, when the dieaster befell her, which, in consequence of her not having coal enough for the voyage to France, that would necessarily be protracted by the accident, occasioned he putting into New York.

BURNING OF A STRANGE. - On Thursday merning, about one o'clock the steamer Trojan, lying at the foot of Laigh street. New York, caught fire and was burnt to the water's edge. At daylight four men who were known to have been made, the bodies of three were found burnt to a crisp. They were all employed on the steamer. The body of the fourth was not found. sleeping on board were missing, and a search having been

The first jury trial which ever was held in Panama occur red there on the 16th ultimo. It was composed of sinety persons. The case left to them was that of Rafael Quintana, the last of the Chagres murderers, whom they found guilty.

The Stockholm journals state that Mile. JERRY LIND he just purchased one of the largest estates in Sweden, that of Beckarshoerg, in the Province of Nykoping. WHAT IS MESMERISM

The following article is the editorial comment of

The following article is the editorial comment of Black wood upon a communication in the last number concerning Masmeriam. It is (says the Alexandria Gazette) perhaps too much in the ex cathedra tone; but that is the way of Black wood:

"The question in regard to measurism is two-fold: first, how the messeric prostration is to be accounted for? and, secondly, how is it to be disposed of? It may be accounted for, we conceive, by the natural tendencies just recited, without its being necessary to postulate any new or unknown agency; it may be disposed of by the influence of public opinion, which would very soon put a stop to these pittable exhibitions, and very soon extinguish the magnetizer's power and the patient's susceptibility, if it were but to visit the performers with the contempt and reprobation they deserve. A few words on each of these heads may not be out of place, as a qualifying postscript to the foregoing letter, which in our opinion treats the measurer superstition with far too much indulgence.

our opinion treats the much indulgence.

"1. The existence of any physical force or fluid in man or in the conducted that the memoric phenomena are induced, has memoric phenomena are induced experienced. "I. The existence of any physical force or fluid in man or in nature by which the mesmeric phenomena are induced, has been distinctly disproved by every carefully-conducted experiment. No person was ever magnetized when totally unsuspicious of the operation of which he was the subject. This is conclusive; because a physical agent, which never does, of itself and unhersided, produce any effect, is no physical agent at all. Then, again, let certain persons be prepared for the magnetic condition, and aware of what is expected of them, and the effects are equally produced, whether the pretended influence be exerted or not. It seems simply ridiculous to postulate an odylic (we should like to be favored with the derivation of this word) fluid to account for phenomena which show themselves just as conspicuously

favored with the derivation of this word) fluid to account for phenomena which show themselves just as conspicuously when no such fluid is or can be in operation.

"But it is argued by some of the advocates of mesmeric influences that their agent, though perhaps not physical, is at any rate moral; that the will, or some spiritual energy on the part of the mesmerist, is the power by which his victims are entranced and rendered obedient to his bidding. Here, too, all the well-authenticated cases established a totally different conclusion. They prove that the will or spiritual power of the mesmerist has of itself no ascendency or control whatsoever over the body or mind of his victim. Every well-guarded series of experiments has exhibited the mesmerist and his patient at cross purposes with each other, the patient frequently doing those things which the mesmerist was desirous he should not do, and not doing those things which the operator was desirous he should do. As for the buffoorry begotten by mesmerism on phrenology, this exhibition can scarcely be expected to provoke much astonishment, or credence, or comment, except among professional artists themselves—

At their own wonders—wondering for their bread."

"The true explanation of meemerism is to be found, a we have said, in the weakness or infatuation of human na

The first step is now taken. They are ready for the sacrifice, which various motives concur to render agreeable. They resign themselves passively, mind and body, into the hands of the manipulator; and by his passes and grimaces, they are cowed pleasurably, bullied delightfully, into so much of the condition which their inclinations are bent upon attaining as justifies them, they think, in laying claim to the whole condition, without bringing them under the imputation of being downright impostors. Downright impostors they unquestionably are not. We believe that their condition is frequently, though to a very limited extent. real. frequently, though to a very limited extent, real. We must also consider that, in a matter of this kind, which is so deeply imbued with the ridiculous, a mesmeric patient may, and doubtless often does, justify to his own conscience a considerable deviation from the truth on the ground of waggery or the truth on the ground of waggery of hoaxing. Why should an audience which has the patience to put up with such spectacles not be fooled to the top o its bent?

"2. How, then, is this miserable nonsense to be disp of? It can only be put a stop to by the force of public opinion guided of course by reason and truth. Let it be announce from all authoritative quarters that the magnetic sensibility guided of course by reason and truth. Let it be announced from all authoritative quarters that the magnetic sensibility is only another name for an unsound condition of the mental and bodily functions—that it may be always accepted as an infallible index of the position which an individual occupies in the scale of humanity—that its manifestation (when real) invariably betokens a physique and a morale greatly below the average, and a character to which no respect can be attached. Let this announcement, which is the undoubted truth, be made by all respectable organs of public opinion, and by all who are in any way concerned in the diffusion of knowledge, or in the instruction of the rising generation, and the magnetic superstition will rapidly decline. Let this, the correct and scientific explanation of the phenomens, be understood and considered carefully by all young people of both sexes, and the mesmeric ranks will be speedily thinned of their recruits. Our young friends who may have been entrapped into this infatuation by want of due consideration will be wiser for the future. If they allow themselves to be experimented upon, they will at any rate take care not to disgrace themselves by yielding to the follies to which they may be solicited both from within and without; and we are much mistaken if, when they know what the penalty is, they will mistaken if, when they know what the penalty is, they will abandon themselves to a disgusting condition which is characteristic only of the most abject specimens of our species."

SALE OF IMPROVED LANDS IN OHIO,

Ceded by the Wyandots in 1842.

NOTICE is hereby given that, under the authority vested in this office by the set of 3d March, 1843, the unsold portion of the improved lands at Upper Sandusky, in Ohio, ceded by the Wyandots on the 17th March, 1842, will again be offered at public sale, at the Land Office at Defiance, Ohio, on Monday, the 15th day of September next.

The act of 3d March, 1843, fixes the minimum price of these lands at two dollars and fifty cents per acre, and requires that the value of the improvements, ascertained by the agents of the War Department, shall be paid in addition to the price of the land.

The sale will be kept open no longer than is absolutely necessary to offer the lands, and not exceeding two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this seventeenth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

JOHN WILSON,

Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office.

july 24—1aw6w SALE OF IMPROVED LANDS IN OHIO,

DLANTATION FUR SALE. For sale that value PLANTATION FOR SARE.—For sale that valuable FARM in Campbell county, Virginia, formerly owned by Major Branch, and afterwards by Col. Spencer, containing about 930 acres, a large portion productive low grounds, lying on Falling river; is well watered, is adapted to the culture of tobacco, wheat, corn, &c., or it would make a good stock farm. It is seventeen miles distant from Lynchburg. The Southside railroad will pass near to it. The improvements are good, and its situation very healthy.

If not sold previously, it will positively be sold at public auction, on the premises, on the 15th of October next. If sold before that time due notice will be given.

Terms liberal. For particulars, apply to Mr. Mathew B. Nowlin, residing near the land, or the undersigned in Richmond.

LEWIS WEBB.

WADSWORTH, TURNER & CO.,

WADSWORTH, TURNER & CO., HUBBARD, GARDNER & CARLTON, VAN LEW & SMITH.

WASHINGTON.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1851.

The PRESIDENT of the United States, according anied by the Secretaries of War and Interior, left the city last Tuesday morning on their promised visit to the Valley of Virginia. They were met in the afternoon at Harper's Ferry, amid the discharge of cannon, by a deputation from Charles. Major Huger and Major Symington, the party proeeded to Charlestown, where they stopped a few salutations of the citizens; after which they went directly to the Springs, where they arrived in time for dinner, and were warmly welcomed. At night the President paid a visit to a Ball given in honor of his arrival. On Wednesday morning a committee of thirty gentlemen, including the Mayor and Council, from Winchester, waited upon him, and, through W. L. CLARKE, Esq., invited him to visit that town. The President made a handsome reply, accepting the invitation. After paying a brief visit to the residence of ANDREW HUNTER, Esq., he took the cars for Winchester, where he met with a brilliant reception, and whence he took his deparure on Thursday morning for the White Sulphur Springs, stopping at Staunton and one or two other points by the way. The Winchester Repubican remarks that "the administration of President FILLMORE meets with the warmest approbation in the Valley, and it has afforded the people great pleasure to give a practical demonstration of their regard. The people, without regard to party, believe him to be one of the most faithful and national Presidents we have ever had."

FROM THE MEXICAN BOUNDARY SURVEY.

Letters have been received in this city from Mr. BARTLETT, of the Mexican Boundary Commission, dated at Arispe, State of Sonora, (Mexico.) June 2.

Waiting, before proceeding to explore the Gila, for the arrival of Col. GRAHAM, U. S. Army, (now on his way to join the Commission,) and the Indian Commissioners, Col. Craig and the Commissioner had determined to make a journey to Fronteras. in Sonora, for the purpose chiefly of ascertaining the practicability of drawing supplies from it for the use of the Boundary party, &c.

With this brief introduction, the following extracts from the Letter of the Commissioner speak for themselves :

"I took two wagons and Col. CRAIS two, for our provi ions, corn, tents, baggage, &cc., intending to fill them with dried fruits and vegetables, if they could be procured. The party were all mounted on horses and mules save myself. Not having the use of my left arm, [in consequence of a fall from a mule, I could not ride except in a wagon. With this little party we penetrated the Indian country two hundred miles to Fronteras, (see map of Cooke's route,) where we took the whole population by surprise, so rare an event is it to see any strangers except the Apaches. My letter and passport from Gen. Conne made all straight, and we were hospitably received. Fronteras is not fourteen miles from Cooke's Black-water creek we found no trace of a road south, and sent four persons in search of the town. The second day four soldiers appeared to us, messengers from Gen. Carrasco at Fronteras, to guide us to that town, thirty miles distant, It took no two days to reach there, as there was no road, and we had to work our way as well as we could. Gen. C. had arrived at Fronterss but three days before us with his brigade of four hundred soldiers, infantry and horse, on a campaign against the Apaches. He gave us a kind reception, furnish-

"I found little at Fronteras. It is a poor, miserable place. Three years since it was entirely deserted by its inhabitants, and it is only within the last four months that the people, incouraged by the organization of Gen. Carrasco's brigade or their protection, have begun to return. Village after village, as we progressed south, was in the same condition Some were still deserted and falling to ruin; in others there were symptoms of re-colonization. I came on to this place, Arispe, formerly the capital of Sonora. Like the other places had visited, it was in a sad condition. The incessant attacks, murders, and robberies by the Apaches had reduced its opulation from four thousand to fifteen or eighteen hundred. ts houses were untenanted and falling to ruin, and its beautiful valley overgrown with rank weeds. The appearance of its church and dwellings, its paved streets and beautiful garens, indicate its former wealth. The people, I learn, are now returning, although the emigration to California has been another means of prostrating and depopulating it.

"To be short, the result of my visit to Sonora is, that we have nothing to expect from it. The whole country, even a hundred miles to the south, has been ravaged and depopulated, and the present inhabitants have barely enough their own subsistence. Provisions and corn are scarce and dear. It was my wish to go to Ures, the present capital, four days' journey south, but the high price of corn and carcity of provisions will not warrant it; I therefore set out on my return to-morrow, and hope in ten days to be at the

Copper mines.

"Arispe is seventy-five miles southwest of Fronteras. The day before my arrival here a courier arrived from Luaymas with despatches for the military commanders, stating that five or six hundred Americans had disembarked on the coast of Lower California of Sonora, intending to subjugate one or the other of these States. I did not believe the story, and Col. Crare, as well as myself, assured the military com-nandants that if it was true, which we doubted, it was no more than a marauding expedition, not countenanced by the United States; and we felt sure that the Government would use all the means in its power to crush the attempt, and carry out the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo."

The Democrats of the city of BALTIMORE have made the following nominations for Judicial Officers for that district, to be elected next October under JOHN C. LEGRAND, for Judge of the Court of

ppeals. WILLIAM L. MARSHALL, for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. WILLIAM FRICK, for Judge of the Superior Court.

HENRY STUMP, for Judge of the Criminal Court. The same Convention nominated Lambert S. Norwood, Edward Dowling, and Thomas H. Moore, respectively, for Clerks of the Courts of Common Pleas, the Superior Court, and the Criminal

THE INDIAN TREATY AT TRAVERSE DES SIOUX. A gentleman who was present at the Indian treaty at Fort Traverse des Sioux informs the Editor of the St. Louis Intelligencer that \$1,650,000 was the sum agreed upon between the United States Commissioners and the Sioux Indians of the North, to be paid for the Indians' lands, (and not \$3,000,000. as has been stated.) The sum agreed upon is to be paid them in provisions, clothing, and farming utensils, in annual instalments, at the discretion of the United States Government. The country treated for embraces an area of 23,000,000 of acres, and costs the Government between seven and eight cents

After concluding this treaty, the Commissioners proceeded to Fort Snelling, to treat with the more southern tribes, who were assembling at that point.
These tribes seemed anxious to sell their lands, and the Commissioners were of the opinion that they would find no difficulty in treating upon ac-

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM SANTA PE

By very late intelligence, of date July 1st, from the capital of New Mexico, we learn that a body of three hundred Camanche warriors presented themselves, on the 27th and 28th of June, at the villages of Anton Chico and La Cuesta, situated in the southern part of the county of San Miguel. They professed purposes entirely peaceful towards the inhabitants of New Mexico, and especially admiration for the Americans, assigning as the reason of their visit that they were on their way to make war upon the Navajos, who live considerably west town. After being shown through the Armory by of the Rio Grande, and about the parallel of Santa Fe. Notwithstanding these professions, they did

not leave the villages above-named without commitminutes at Sappington's Hotel, and received the ting wanton epredations on the inhabitants, killing stock for which they had no use, and driving off others. No personal injury, however, was inflicted on any of the people, though some of them were rudely treated.

Col. ALEXANDER, commanding the United States forces at Los Vegas, sent troops to the points mentioned, and Col. MUNROE at last advices was busied in issuing orders designed to chastise and repel the Indians, if they could be discovered. The people of the lower portion of the county of

manches, and had earnestly called upon the Governor and military authorities for protection. Further news from that quarter will be looked for with interest.

San Miguel were put in a state of great consterna-

tion by the unexpected appearance of these Ca-

We learn from the "Union" that Col. George W. Hughes, of the Topographical Engineers, has resigned his commission in the Army, with a view to the pursuits of rural life in the honorable station of a Maryland Farmer.

The Disunionists and Secessionists are crowing loudly at anticipated triumphs in Georgia and Mississippi. They say that McDonald will be elected Governor of Georgia, and QUITMAN of Mississippi. We doubt the correctness of their in-formation; but, even if it should turn out to be true, it will be no victory for them. They have changed the issue in the face of the people, and refuse to stand upon their own platform. They will not acknowledge that they are what they are, and continually deny that they favor the views of their South Carolina leaders. They cannot be prevailed upon to "acknowledge the corn." If they should succeed, we shall not the less regret the result because of their denials. But still let it be remembered that, even in the contest which they wage, they do not unfurl the flag which they carry, but prefer to resort to equivocation, and "palter in a double sense."—Alexandria Gazette.

The Charleston Disunion Press is still urging the people of South Carolina to the most ultra and measures. The "dog star rages." We should be extremely sorry to see the State of Carolina placed in the attitude in which some of her sons wish to place her-on her account, not on theirs. These gentry may find in the end that they have overshot their own mark.—Alex. Gazette.

PROPERTY EXEMPT FROM EXECUTION .- By the new code of Virginia the following is a list of the property exempt from execution :

"One cow, one bedstead, with a bed and necessary bedding for the same; six chairs, one table, aix knives, six forks, six plates, two dishes, two basins, one pot, one oven, six pieces of wood or earthenware, one loom and its appurtenances, one spinning-wheel, one pair of cards, and one axe; five barrels of corn, five bushels of wheat or one barrel of flour, two hundred pounds of bacon or pork, and five dollars in value of forage or hay."

IMPORTANT FROM NEW GRENADA.

Insurrection on the Isthmus.

An insurrection has taken place in the southern provinces decreed by the Supreme Government at Bogota. The people of Panama, in anticipation of being called upon to pay their quota of this loan, which they have no intention of doing, have held meetings, appointed a committee to superintend the publication of a Spanish paper to oppose the loan and the political party that imposed it. The Panama Star of the 21st July adds :

"A committee was then appointed to wait upon the Governor of the Province, and to inform him of the non-intention of the 'Conservatives' to pay one dollar toward the forced loan, and also, as we are informed, to warn him that any attoun, and also, as we are informed, to warn him that any at-tempt made by the Government to make a forced collection, by sending troops here to levy it, would be resisted by them and other citizens of Panama to the last extremity, even by force of arms, which, if compelled to resort to, would end in-a disruption of the Republic and the declaration of the inde-pendence of the Isthmus.

pendence of the Isthmus.

"The appointment of the committee, and the discharge of the duties assigned to it, has given rise to the rumor, within the past two or three days, that on Sunday (last) night a pronunciamiento was to be made, having for its object the declaration of the independence of this Isthmus, and calling to the chief magistracy a certain distinguished general, who is an ex-President of New Grenada."

The French citizens also held a meeting, and organized a. national guard, with the avowed motive of self-defence. The Star adds :

"In the mean time the city remains perfectly qu this present hour, (10 o'clock at night,) and there is not the least probability that any pronunciamiento or disturbance of least probability that any pronunciamiento or disturbance of the peace will take place, or that any such idea at any time lately has prevailed, unless the Government undertakes to levy the forced losn; in which case we do not know what will happen, except this, that it is the firm determination of many of the native as well as foreign population not to allow a soldier to enter the gates of Panama for the purpose of at-tempting to execute the obnoxious decree."

The insurrection to which we have alluded is as yet confined to the provinces of Popoyan, Cauca, Cali, and Bueneventure, and has led to atrecities too horrible to repeat. The Star

continues:

"We have further intelligence from the valley of Cauca, which states that Gen. Herrars, the newly-appointed governor of this province, but who, upon the eve of coming hither, was called to the command of the Government troops to operate against the insurrectionists, is besieged in the city of Caliby one thousand men, under the command of Col. Buso. The general had but a few of the national guard to support him, and, finding that he could make no head against Col. Because the contract of the sent him word under a flag of truce that he (Buso and party) would be pardoned if he would draw off his forces. To this Buso answered, that, if any pardon or forgiveness was to be granted, it was himself (Herrars) who should ask it; provided he would surrender at discretion, he should be treated with all leniency, dec. Herrara had not surrendered at latest dates, and, as it is known that a small body of Government troops were marching to his relief, perhaps they arrived in time to succor him. But we also learn from a reliable source that a large number of the landholders of the valley (say 900) were in favor of Buso, and it is a mere matter of conjecture, and will be until the arrival of the

of the valley (asy 900) were in favor of Buse, and it is mere matter of conjecture, and will be until the arrival of the next monthly mail, which is the victorious party.

"The Government troops in the disaffected provinces a represented as pursuing a course of wholesale plunder as alsughter where they have an opportunity. Haciendas are villages are burnt to the ground, and the inhabitants maltres

villages are burnt to the ground, and the inhabitants maltreated in every respect.

"Lieut. Col. Pedro Lopez, of the Government troops, was assassinated on the 18th of May, in consequence of a dispute with the Alcalde of Timbio.

"On the 2d of May Gen. Franco had a skirmish at Timbio, in the prevince of Imbabura, with a portion of the national guard, in which, after a loss of forty men, he was worsted. The national guard only lost one killed and one wounded."

THE AUSTRIAN LOAN.—The report that the Austrian loan of 60,000,000 florins had been taken by Baron James Rothschild proves to be erroneous. A letter from Vienna of July 20th says: "How things will eventually be arranged no 20th says: "How things will eventually be arranged no one can pretend to say, but those best acquainted with the intentions of the Paris financier assert that he might not perhaps be disinclined to take 10,000,000 or 15,000,000 floring on his own account, and the rest of the loan on commission. Nothing whatever is known of the conditions demanded and offered."